where large bodies of men are brought to work under midelemen in the pay of great contractors.

The French Emperor, with an ambition to rival the Augustus of ancient Rome, is amosing himself with a boulding freak, that will cost the good people of France no trifling sum—Dimit, edifact; and he seems to take vast pride in the work, as if he were doing his subjects some mighty good, and all for the benefit of the working classes, for whom he is constructing wholesome, airy lodging houses, to be placed under police surveillance. Well, this is a novel mode of bribery; but perhaps it may have its effect, although rumor says that the gentry of the benefice, the burriers, and the islands of the Seline, are far from pleased at these demonstrations of imperial philanthropy, because they prefer their fifthy, ragged, poverty-stricken independence to the condition proposed, which would make them the slaves and victims of the police, and through them of the Imperial government. The only other object of interest is that new magnetic phenomenon, velept the "table-rapping," which seems to be fairly turning the heads of many on this, as well as the French side, of the Channel. Great are the wonders described—mighty the results stated—but, for our own part, having tried several experiments in a perfectly orthodox fashion without any favorable results, we must withhold our adhesion to the cause, until we have further and occular evidence of its truth. One other object—of no interest—is the continuance of arrests and liberations of imagined political offenders—unhappy victims of the Fouche-like system of espionnage which now pervades that country, even to a greater extent than in the time of Napoleon the conqueror of Marengo and Austerlitz. The re-establishment of capital punishment for political offenders—unhappy victims of the people that he has taken on himself to rule.

It has been the subject of unfavorable remark here, that possessing, as you do at this moment, most of the people that he has taken on himself to rule.

It has

New York, and also put the American dramatic "litterateurs" on their metal—but managers must be liberal.

On Saturdaynight, "Rigoletto," as opera by Verdi, new to this country, though for sometime known to the continental public, was produced at the Royal Itatalian Opera House. It is in three acts. The scene is laid in Mantua and its environs, in the sixteenth century. The libretto is taken from Victor Hugo's play of "Le Roi Fameuse," which was only played for one night at the Theatre Francais, and then withdrawn by order of the Minister. It has been also dramatized and represented here under the title of "The King's Fool." I will give you a résumé of the plot. The Duke of Mantova, personated by Signor Mario, is a grandee of the Don Glovanni school; and amongst his flames we flad Gilda, the daughter of Rigoletto, his buffoon; the Countess of Ceprano, the wife of one of his court, and Magdalen, the sister of a noted bravo. Gilda (Mdlle. Bosio) has been carefully watched and guarded by her father, and only permitted to go alone to church, where the libertime Duke has seen her, and at once became smitten with her charms, and gains her affections, unknown to her father. Rigoletto (Signor Ronconi), in his character of court buffoon, has, it appears, made himself enemies amongst the fourtiers; and, to punish him, they form a plan to carry off his daughter. The plan succeeds, and the fair Gilda is taken from her father's house and lodged in the Ducal Palace. Here she is discovered by her lather, who, after some difficulty, is enabled to rescue her. Rigoletta and his daughter escape into the country; and being greatly afraid of her continued love for the Duke, he engages Sparafucile, the bravo, to rid him of the difficulty. Now, Sparafucile is assisted in his murderous trade afraid of her continued love for the Duke, he engages Sparafucile, the bravo, to rid him of the difficulty. Now, Sparafucile is assisted in his murderous trade by his sister Magdalen, (Md'lle Didiée.) a captivating woman, who allures the Duke into her mother's house. Magdalen, however, has a tender heart, and being un petit peu prize with the person and pretty compliments of the young Duke, persuades her delectable brother to spare his life. During the interview between the Duke and Magdalen, Rigolette is concealed with his daughter, in order to expose to her concealed with his daughter, in order to expose to her the character of her lover, and to cure her, if possi-ble, of her unhappy attachment. He then appoints a time during the dead of the night when he will return to have himself the gratification of disposing ble, of her unhappy attachment. He then appoints a time during the dead of the night when he will return to have himself the gratification of disposing of the body of the Duke by throwing it into the river. Before his arrival at the bravo's house, his daughter Gilda, who, at his desire, has dressed herself in man's attire, the more readily to escape pursuit, returns to the place in which the Duke is concealed, with some indistinct view, as it would appear, of gaining an interview with the object of her affections, who has created too deep an impression upon her heart to be discarded at the will of her father, and with a hope of saving him from the hands of the bravo. Sparafucile, meanwhile, has so far yielded to his sister's wishes as to promise that he will murder the first passenger who may chance to take refuge in his house during the storm, which is then raging, in lieu of his intended victim. Gilda at his moment arrives, and is soon despatched by the dagger of the bravo, who deposits her body in a sack, and hands it over to Rigoletto at the appointed time. The discovery is shortly afterwards made by Rigoletto that he has caused the death of his own daughter, and the operatic tragedy ends with the magdened despair of the wretched father, heaping curses upon the head of the libertine Duke. The music is not remarkable, with this exception, that for Verdi it is without the usual preponderating noise of wind instruments. Ronconi's acting of the father reminded us of the elder Kean in his prime. He, with Mario, and Milles. Bosio and Didiée, appeared after each act, to receive the loud applause of a fashionable and crowded audience. We are promised a new piece, in three acts, at the Lawyers." The principal parts will be enacted by Mr. Charles Mathews, and the pretty and intellectual Miss Agnes Robertson. A new farce is accepted at this theatre from the pen of Mr. W. R. Markwell, under the quaint title of "An Odd Pair." There are but two parts in it, to be played by Mr. Charles Mathews and Miss Robertson. A new fa and Mr. Benjamin Webster are entered for Mrs. Page and Falstaff. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean still continue to do great business at the Princesses, and they are hard at work, and sparing no expense on the forthcoming production of Byron's "Sardanapalus." The Surrey opened for the summer operaseasan last evening. Miss Romer is the directress, and Mr. Edward Stirling the author and actor—of Drury lane—the stage manager. Mr. Howard Paul has a drama accepted here.

By your files of papers per this mail you will read an account of the opening of the Royal Industrial Exhibition of Dublin. It was by all accounts a very splendid affair. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Dr. John Joy.

Only one theatre, the Strand, indulged us with a new piece last night, Whitsun eve, which is, by the by, a somewhat rare occurrence. This was entitled "The Emigrant's Progress, or the Lady May," and included in the cast Messra. Leffler, Manley and Frazer, and Mesdames Rebecca Isaacs, Ormonde and Featherstone. Mr. Allcroft has to congratulate himself on a success.

and Mesdames Rebecca Isaacs, Ormonde and Featherstone. Mr. Allcroft has to congratulate himself on a success.

I have just returned from a splendid dejeuner à la fourchette, given by a high judicial personage, living in Eaton square, himself an author and staunch patron of the drama. The reunion took place for the purpose of assisting at a reading of Mr. Dion Bourcicault's new drama of "Faust and Margaret." Some five and thirty of the cream of literary talent partook of their learned host's entertainment, who one and all expressed themselves highly delighted with the rich treat afforded them by the talented author of "London Assurance."

Jullien has returned from Brussels with a fresh supply of shirt fronts, (commonly denominated Richards.) of the most costly description, overloaded with Mechlin and Brussels lace. He conducted two concerts at the conservatoire of the Belgian metropolis, and was agreeably surprised on the termination of the last concert to receive from the leader of the orchestra a handsome baton, accompanied by a written testimonial from all the musical celebrities in Brussels, headed by Mme. Pleyel, the great pianiste; M. Reickart, the flute player; Jules de Glimes, and many others too numerous to enumerate.

Mr. Albert Smith and Mont Blanc are still all the

M. Silas, the great classical composer, is in the north, where he is feted by all the professors and amateurs. This author's music is published by Cramer, Beale & Co., of No. 201 Regent street, who are, it is said, realizing handsome profits.

Walter Maynard's song of—" Let Nobody Know," sung by Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam, has reached a fifth edition.

mr. James Anderson and Miss Fanny Morant's engagement terminated last Saturday at the Theatre Rayal Standard. They proceed to Scotland.

Mr. Josh Silsbee is starring at the York theatre. Davenport is playing Markwell's "Louis XI." at Edinburg.

Thanks to the never-failing liberality of Mr. Misselbe articles losses of the St. James.

Davenport is playing Markwell's "Louis XI." at Edinburg.

Thanks to the never-failing liberality of Mr. Mitchell, the enterprising lessee of the St. James' Theatre, (French plays), we have been indulged with a revival of "Les Demoiselles de St. Cyr," an early product on of the world renowned Alexander Dumas. The cast included Regnier and Lafaut, (hosts in themselves.) and the youthful tragedienne Mdlle. Madeleine Brohan. On Friday night "Mdlle. de la Segliere" was performed for the first time this season. This piece is familiar to the English public by an English version from the pen of Mr. Webster, under the title of "The Man of Law." which, but for the exquisite acting of Mrs. Stirling, would have shared a similar fate to most of this gentleman's translations. It possesses all the requisites of a good comedy—an ingenious plot, well conceived and well sustained characters, with dialogue at once easy, animated, and polished. Regnier's genius, in the double capacity of dramatist and actor, was therein displayed to all perfection. Mdlle. Brohan, by her grace and feeling, gave great interest to the character of the youthful heroine. The clever scheming Baronne de Vaubert, had an excellent representative in Madame Armand, a lady who has been recently added to the company. M. Roland's performance of the astute advocate was exceedingly clever, and "clest tout dire" that Lafont played Bernard. As for Regnier, he was inimitable as the Marquis. The house is nightly crowded with rank, beauty and intelligence, and we cannot give too great praise to these series of fine performances to Mr. Mitchell, the liberal director, and to Mr. Chapman and the other gentlemanly attachés of this elegant theatre.

On Saturday evening a new and original comedy was produced at the Haymarket theatre, by the Rev. Mr. White, the clerical hiterateur and author of the "King of the Commons" and many other good plays and works. I fear to trespass too much upon your valuable space or I would give you an outline of the plot—suffice it to say that t

disrepute. Yesterday, Whitsun-Monday, with Greenwich Fair Yesterday, Whitsun-Monday, with Greenwich Fair, commenced all the al fresco entertainments of the London season. The Surrey Zoological Gardens, with a splendid exhibition at the lake and a large addition to the menagerie, was crowded from a very early hour, and Vauxhall (the soi-disant Royal property,) and Cremorne Gardens, under the management of that metropolitan favorite, T. B. Simpson, of the Albion, were similarly attended, as was indeed the case with some sixteen or seventeen similar establishments in the environs. The principal thoroughfares were thronged by holiday folks from the small hours to the small hours, in company with Phœbus, who, for the first time these six or seven months, persisted in shining forth in all his brilliancy.

Your faithful Don went with a very quiet party of demure young people to Richmond, where he fancies he left or lost the seat of his life, i. e., his heart; so you see there is danger even in sunshine.

Yours, Don C.ESAR.

The Chinese Rebellion.

The advices from Hong Kong are to the 28th March. A letter of that date says:—

The intelligence we communicated last mail, the 11th, regarding the rebellion in the north, was tally confirmed on the receipt of advices of the 3d from Shangbai on the 12th inst., and, as we expected, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Sir George Benham, left this for Shanghai on the 13th inst. in Her Majesty's steamer Hermes, then under orders to proceed to the Straits, but detained for this special service. It appears that application had been made by the Viceroy of Soochau to the English Consul at Shanghai to cooperate against the rebel force for the protection of Nanking. The rapid advance of the rebels had apread consternation and alarm through that capital and other wealthy cities, and the Imperial officials seemed entirely paralyzed and powerless. Our latest advices, of the 20th, from Shanghai, report the rebel force investing Nanking, which it was expected would fall, and it is further stated that delegates had been sent from Soochau to the rebel leaders, offering a large sum to secure that wealthy city from molestation and plunder. There are also reports that a portion of the rebel force had proceeded north. The native bankers and wealthy people were removing their families and treasure into the country, and goods had been sent from Soochau to Shanghai for safety.

At Shanghai there was a general panie; bankers' and merchants' houses were shut up, and an entire stoppage to trade. Money was so scarce that the duties of exports had to be arranged by giving security in bills and other property to the consul.

The naval force that must now be off Shanghai is calculated to restore confidence in that vicinity, and if the rebels proceed north, and do not delay round Nanking and the neighboring country, internal trade may be resumed sooner than the present state of affairs would lead one to expect.

The revolutionists have their inspectors of troops, their paymasters, their imperial guards, their masters of the

dignified with the title of excellency. Besides these there are some who wear red, green, and flowered scarfs, as their distinguishing marks: while those who wear red and black scarfs, urge the people to enter into their confederacy. The oath they administer is to the following effect: "Let those who do not heartly unite with us be blown away from guns, or be cut in pieces with swords, or be thrown into the sca."

The revolutionists have set up several female schools, over the doors of which there is written on red paper:—

red paper:—
This is the place where young females reside; should any one presume to enter in a disorderly manner, he will be beheaded.

The revolutionists have marshalled their army ac-

The revolutionists have marshalled their army according to the following arrangement:—A Kwanchang, sergeant, has charge of twenty-five men; a Pih-chang, lieutenant, takes charge of four sergeants, or 160 men; a Leu-suh, captain, superintends four lieutenants, or 400 men; a Sze-suh, colonel, has the command over four captains, or 1,600 men; and a Koun-suh, brigadier, is over four colonels, or 6,400 men;

men. Hung-sew teeten, who assumes the title of Tha-Hung-rew teten, who assumes the little of Tha-eping wang, great pacificating king, is forty-one years of age, tall in stature, with a red face, sandy heard, and a native of Hwaheen, in Canton pro-vince (lat. 21 deg. 37 min. N., lon. 110 deg. 48 min. E.) The name and surname of this individual are falsely reported: his true name is not known. The agents of the imperial army have not been able to acceptain it correctly.

agents of the imperial army have not been able to ascertain it correctly.

It is also reported that one revolutionary chief, called Choo-kew-taou, is superior to Hung-sew-tseuer; and it is said that at Kow-thow-san, when he arrived in Hoo-nan, all the revolutionary chiefs came out to receive him on their knees. They also slaughtered oxen and pigs, and had a feast for three days, on the occasion. In the event of the rebellion being successful, it is expected that Choo-kew-taou will be the new emerger.

slaughtered oxen and pigs, and had a feast for three days, on the occasion. In the event of the rebellion being successful, it is expected that Choo-kew thou will be the new emperor.

The following proclamation, (translated by Dr. Medhurst.) has been issued by the insurgents:—

In the first year of the Emperor Rae-ping (Great Tranquillty) of the How ming or Later Ming Dynasty, in the sixth day of the third moon, (April 23, 1852) the revolutionary army, in five divisions, obtained a second victory, when a servant of the new dynasty, in command of the advanced guard, named Tsang san sew, respectfully transcribed the following proclamation:—'Kwe, the great general, having chief superintendence of the forces new in possession of the region about Hoo pith province, makes this proclamation. In judging of the rise or fall of empires, we see that when a power loses the affections of the people it will soon be broken; and in ascertaining the gracious or unfavorable disposition of the mind of Beaven we find that a power possessing virtue will increase in strength. The Tshing, or Manchow dynasty, for the last 200 years, has been irregular in the arrangement of official dignities, while the complaints of the people, for three years has the has been attacking the oppressor; sliently fathoming the destinies according to which dynasties survive or jerish, he has now raised an army for the defence of benevolence and righteousness; he has compassionated your determined scholars and virtuous inhabitants of Hoo-kwag, till his mont tender feelings are exhausted, and has slaughtered the ravenous efficers and abandoned magistrates till his intered of the carage; now you scholars and people, having vigorously re olved to make common cause with him against the energy, must not finch from your resolution. Those who are rich among you must, according to your wealth, contribute to the support of the troops; and those who are rich among and winders and sources of the propage of the proclamation is issued.

Heaven originally across the vir

frequently stain to the highest posts of military and civil man (in initiation of the philosopher Chwang-tare), whose residence was at Pohes, and (like the pariet Laushang) who dwelt in retirement at Han hwa, also (following the example of Henvyen) who kept secret all traces of himself at Kesan, further (treading the way. May have the subjects of the Ming dynasty; from that day to this upwards of the Ming dynasty; from that day to this upwards of 200 years have elapsed, and none of them to the day of their death have seer become the impo of the Tartar dynasty. In part Manchow, have hither tremsined in a private station, but now seeing you oppressed by this tyrannical government, and observing how the rapacious officers and corrupt magistraires, without the slightest regard for the country or the people, have uniformly its regard for the country or the propile, have uniformly its regard for the country or the propile, have uniformly its regard for the country or the propile, have uniformly its regard for the country or the propile, have uniformly its part of the propile have not an experiment of the propile have not for a long time oppressed and that the general body of the people have no one to rely one—therefore I have led forth my brase warriors, and furnished my spears and sorder than uniting our energies in defence of replacoueness we asked and we instead—first, to overthrow the dynasty, and then proceed to breakfast. We reverently worship the Peity (chang-te) in order to protect the people. We simply arrange our plans for attacking and killing the tyrant, and for a time we sent forth our armies in ministent of the propile have the propile to become soldiers. You frequently in government of the people have not been soldiers, and then the propile to discuss the country of the people have not become soldiers. You frequently how the propile to a disastion of your terror: that displaying ing now we counted to read the people. We simply assembled the genty and elders to college and drill their zeigbbors, and the

The following couplet is appended to the above proclamation:—
"Our valiant armies by thousands are preparing to advance on the region of Feking.
"And our angust monarch, once seated in the deep recesses of his palace, will revive the days of Yaou and
Shun."
Woo, the Provincial Judge an addressed a vali-

Sbun."

Woo, the Provincial Judge and Intendant on the on the northwestern coast, has addressed a petition to the Consuls of Shanghai, seeking their intervention, of which the following is the last and only important paragraph:—

I have considered that the various provinces of Honan. Hooput, Keangse, Gusmtung, and Keangnan are all places with which Shanghai has commercial transactions, and that from the time that the rebels have spread the meelves from Keangse to Honau, a year has elapsed, after which they invaded Hoopit, Hankhow, and some other marts of commerce have also been disturbed by them, or that merchants are arrested in their course, and dree not move. Now the rebels presume to move eastward down the stream of the Kiang, and disturb Nanking. If they be not specific intercourse between Chana and foreign nations will be at an end. Having just received the above communication from the Governor, it is incumbent on me to inform you, the honorable Consul, begging you to make inquiry into the case, and beg the ships of war which have already prived attPalanghai, with the one stational here for the defence of the port, to go forward immediately to Nanking and act in conjunction with the "lorchas" already there, exerting their united strength in attacking the rebels, swearing to exterminate these villaneus banditti, to gratify the feelings of the people, and promote commercial intercourse. I also request that you the honorable Consul, will write to expedite the arrival of those vessels of war that are expected, that they may go up successively to Nanking, and sweep away the remains of these vessels of war that are expected, that they may go up successively to Nanking, and sweep away the remains of these vessels of war that are expected, that they may go up successively to Nanking, and sweep away the remains of these vessels of war that are expected, that they may go up successively to Nanking, and sweep away the remains of these organization.

Hoenfung, 2 year, 2d moon, 7th day.—March 16, 1853. [From the Londo

[From the London Herald, May 17.]

Hoenfung, 2 year, 2d moon, 7th day.—March 16, 1853.

[From the London Herald, May 17.]

There was also, indeed, a convention after the taking of the Bogue forts in 1847, but none of these treaties or conventions have any relation whatever to material or moral support, or to the employment of British ships, sailors, or marines in favor of the Emperor, and against the "vagabonds," or inner, as contra-distinguished from "outer barbarians," who question his Chiaese Majesty's celestial authority and supreme and transcendant power. Officiously, though not officially, and as mediators, well-wishers, and advisers, British functionaries in China, may doubtless serve the cause of humanity, peace, and commerce, by offering suggestions and interposing possible modes of accommodation and solution of the broil or civil war; but any direct interference on behalf of the Sun and Moon against his people, or any direct interference at all, unless for the purpose of protecting British or European lives or property, or British er European commerce, would appear to us to be not merely undesirable but imprudent.

It may be that the American consul or commodore on the station (the Western Republic having also a treaty with China) may promply accede to a requisition on which a British consul or commander may panse or refuse. We can scarcely think so. The American treaty or convention with China is, like our own, a purely commercial one—is, in fact, a treaty whereby Brother Jonathan like John Bull is allowed to trade at five ports. If that American trade be in anywise injured or interrupted, or a hair of the head of any Jack Tar of Yankee land be injured by either of the contending parties, whether the Emperor or his subjects, we have no doubt that reparation will be promptly sought and speedily found by some captain of the United States may; but we do not imagine that America, which has hitherto eschewed political alliances with Europe, is likely to enter into a treaty, offensive and defensive with his Celestial Majesty against million

personal differences cease to have any interest, and we must decline to revert to their share in these transactions. It is more important and satisfactory to learn, as we do from the New Brunswick address, that the prompt and efficient protection afforded by Her Majesty's naval forces to the fisheries of British North America have enabled British subjects to enjoy their rights unmolested, to the great advantage of the province. We at once acknowledged the validity of the interpretation given by the British government to the treaty of 1818, and the importance of putting an end to the infractions of that convention, which had occurred partly under cover of the concession made with reference to the Bay of Fundy, in 1845. The only doubt thrown over that convention last Angust arose from the impreper construction put upon it, and the alarming language used by the American cabinet of that day, while the government at house gave, by their organs, a very confused account of the measures they had actually taken, and even denied that any new or extraordinary precautions had been employed at all. The colonists themselves, however, at whose instance this additional protection was given to the British fisheries, furnish the best evidence on this point. They tell us that the protection given was prompt and efficient, and they evidently set the highest value on the property in these fisheries which it secures to them. Within the last few weeks it has been stated in the House of Lords, on behalf of the British government, that the same instructions which were framed for this purpose last season, have again been sent out for the guidance of the naval officers on that station, and a high tribute was paid to Admiral Seymour for the firmness and moderation with which he had executed them. At the same time, experience has demonstrated that these measures are in no degree inconsistent with the rights of the United States, and the excitment which was caused by Mr. Webster's precipitate declaration has entirely abated.

The negotiatio

Washington for the same purpose; and it is said in the United States that Mr. Buchanan has stipulated, on accepting the office of Minister in London, that he shall have full power to treat on all these matters. It would be unwise to prejudge the disposition of a gentleman who is probably destined to pass some time in this country, and who will be conerned in the management of the relations of these two cognate empires. Mr. Buchanan was Secretary of State to the administration of President Polk, when the Oregon negotiation was carried on and brought to a successful termination. He is, therefore, well known as a minister, to some of the leading members of the present British government, and, though his manners are said to be cold, and his opinions extremely decided in support of the American party now in power, his past experience and his straightforward conduct in office inspire confidence and respect.

The choice made by General Pierce, of some other diplomatic agents of his government, does not seem to be as prudent as that of Mr Buchanan. Mr. Borland, who has been selected as Envoy to the States of Central America, where questions of considerable difficulty may easily arise, is known as the Senator for Arkansas; and we are informed that, even in the not unfavorable opinion of our own American correspondent, "he bears about with him something of the stamp of those who have been brought up in the Western forests, and has sometimes been betrayed into collisions with his opponents, though not without peculiar provocation." Such collisions were not, we presume, of a diplomatic nature, and we cannot regard with entire composure the arrival of such an agent in a country which is politically unsettled, traversed by swarms of emigrants, and openly coveted by at least one party in the United States.

But the nomination of M. [Soulé to the post of Minister to the court of Spain is still more extraordinary. That gentleman is a native of one of the Southern States, and of French extraction. He only acquired the use of the ty is every day more closely and directly identified with the prosecution of the slave trade in its most odious and execrable form. The violence and fraud by which whole tribes of native Africans are brutally kidnapped into slavery are encouraged and protected by the gross corruption of the government; and the price of blood drained from the colony is amassed among the unblest wealth of the royal palaee. Upon a nation guilty of such crimes by the hands of its rulers we know not when chastisement will fall; but it is less difficult to foresee the quarter from which the blow will come, for the rapacity of the Southern Blates of North America, of which M. Soulé is the acknowledged representative, is obviously the power by which the atrocities of the slave trade in Cuba will be avenged.

Mrs, Uncle Tom Stowe.

Mrs. Uncle Tom Stowe.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY IN LONDON—GRAND GATERING OF ARISTOCRATS, QUAKERS AND ABOLITIONISTS.

[From the London Times, May 27.]

The annual meeting of this association was held yesterday evening, at Exeter Hall. The large room was most dessely crowded, there being not a nook or cranny in it which was not converted into a temporary resting place for some carnest anti-slavery supporter. The chair was taken most punctually by the Earl of Shaftesbury, supported by Professor Stowe, Mr. C. Beecher, Mr. J. Starge, Ool. Thompson, Mr. G. Cruickshank, and a number of other gentlemen. Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe, with some other ladies, occupied seats in one of the side galleries, and Mrs. Chisholm sat in the one opposite. When Mrs. Stowe entered, the excitement of the assembled audience rose to a tremendous pitch, and it was several minutes before the cheers, with which the hall rang again, had sufficiently relieved them. When she withdrew, the same honors were paid to her, every one standing up and cheering with heart and soul.

The Earl of Shafferburry, who was received with applease opening the proceedings said that they

British response to marines in favor of the Emperor and against the "vagabonds," or inner, as contradistinguished from "vagabonds," will optically though not officially, and as mediators, well-wishers, though not officially, and as mediators, well-wishers, and commerce, by offering suggestions and interposing possible modes of accommodation and solution of the briol or civil war; but any direct interference and briol or civil war; but any direct interference on the half of the Sun and Moon against his people, or any direct interference at all, unless for the purpose of protecting British or European ommerce, would appear to us to be not merely undesirable but imprudent.

It may be that the American consult or commodor on the station (the Western Republic having also attractly with China) may promptly accepted to a requisitation of the station (the Western Republic having also attractly with China) may promptly accepted to a requisitation of the station of the stat

senumed by one of the Judge in North Carolina, and it was inpossible to read it without feeling convinced that the man who gave utterance to it was not only a man of great mind, but, in spite of the law he administered, a man of great honor. The case on which he had to adjudice was not of the silvent of the case of appeal. The property of the case of the case of appeal and the case of the case of appeal and the case of the case of appeal and the case of a

that they were in earnest, and determined to do semething towards the abolition of the system. If they could
abolah slavery by making speeches in that hall, or by
legislation in Parliament, he should be most happy for
them to do so. But they could not. The early way was
by making them compete with free labor, and if the
Fuglish could not make as much profit by using free
cotton as slave cotton, they must be content with prastising a little of the denial they so properly preached to
the slaveholder.

The Rev. C. Fexcher said a few words; after which,
Col Thomfson moved, and Mr. G. CRUCKSHANK seconded,
the following resolution:—

That this meeting, while deeply lamenting the oppressive
enactments which several of the States of the American
Union have recently passed with respect to their frace colored
projudices against color, but the ultimate and avowed object of which is the foreible removal of freebrin men from the
land of their birth, and, while regretting that the inquisious
inguitve slave law is likely to be still maintaind, and even
more rigorous uncrecedition at the contraction of the second of the
are manifesting themselves in that country; recognizing the
powerful influence of public opinion to accorpilat the most
important moral, social and political change, this meeting
would gratefully acknowledge the signal services which
under the divine blessing, have been rendered to the antislavery cause by the writers who have infused a new spirit
into the literature of the day, and held up slavery to universal reprobation, by the politicians who have denounced
it, and by the abolitionists generally, both in England and
America, who, by their long and arduous labors, their persistent investigation, and their uncompromising dielity to
the cause of the enslaved and oppressed, have been mainly
instrumental in forming public opinion, which has recently
been evoked in so triumphant a manner.

The usual compliment them having been paid to the
chairman, the meeting separated.

. The Dublin Exhibition.

The usual compliment then having been paid to the chairman, the meeting separated.

The Dublin Exhibition.

THE JAPANEEE COLLECTION—MEMORIALS OF THE KEAN FAMILY, ETC.

[Dublin Correspondence of London Times, May 18]

Next in interest and attractiveness for the moment to the contents of the Fine Arts Hall, which Inoticed in my last communication, is undoubtedly the Japanese collection, lent for the occasion by the Dutch government. It will be recollected that the Indian portion of the great exhibition was acknowledged on all hands as the most beautiful and the most instructive part of a whole which contained so much of both. An eminent Frenchman, writing with regard to it, described it as a revolution, and said that the Hindoo manefacturers were the Frenchmen of the East. Euch being the case, and public attention having been strongly directed to the netessity of extending among us a knowledge of the true principles of design, the Society of Arts last year determined to bold this summer an Indian exhibition in London. At first they were led to hope that the East India Company would co-operate in such an undertaking; but changes in the direction having disappointed this expectation, and other difficulties presenting themselves, it was finally decided by the council, on the suggestion of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to use all the influence of the society in forming an Eastern collection for the Dublin Exhibition. In pursuance of that resolution, and in conjunction with Mr. Roncy, Mr. Winkworth, as the representative of the society, proceeded to Holand, where they were fortunate enough to secure many of the most interesting Japanese objects at the Hague and at Leyden. A selection was also made from the museums of the East India Company, of the Ashatic Society, and other public bodies. Mr. Hewett, of Fenchurch street, undertook to supply an illustration of the arts in China, and from India, from the Queen, from private collections, and from dealers have been forwarded a large, and, it is believed, valuable disp

works in the native language which, if the not likely to have readers, at least prove that J has a literature of its own. There are some if laid cabinets included in the collection, fans of traordinary beauty, gongs decorated with a rement of taste known only to the East, and can bra presenting novelties in design which we may suggest fresh ideas to European manufact. The articles of costume produced will not, probe turned to much account here, but the potter, papier mache specimens may prove useful. bined with the more costly articles of househol and personal luxury are many objects illustration of the property of the six of the provided with the arts in a rude state and of an imperfect civition cooped within the narrow bounds of cast carious example of this is to be found in two exingly clever representations of Japan demons. highest artistic power is developed in forms ware the embodiment at the same time of a grove superstition. Unlike the vulgar type which Expression is the power of Darkness, the Dethe Eastern Seas is nearly all head, and that he one in which the intellectual element is straumited with the monstrosity of crime.

An object in the Fine Arts Hall, which wa noticed in my last letter, is the case containing morials of the Kean family. These include Carwolsey's hat, the fine jewelled dagger, once property of Henry VIII., and bought at Strawbhill; the Turkish yataghan presented to Edikean by Byron, and which he always wor "Othello;" the Andrea Ferrara which was presented to Edikean by Byron, and which he always wor in "Macbeth," his first and last play-bill miniatures of the family. In the hall is also displit the original portrait of Dean Swift, a picture w may appropriately claim place there in consider of his genius; and on the wall hang two likene and below stands a bust of that man who, during time, filled so large a space in the eyes and hear his countrymen—Daniel O'Connell. The artists hardly done justice to the bulky form and broad ures of the great agitator. It is rather remarithat the o

The Irish Exodus.

[Frem the London Times, May 17]

According to a Kerry paper 1,000 emigrants already left the town of Tralee for America, a large vessel is daily expected to arrive in that to embark passengers for New York direct. Bethis continued stream to the new world there i extensive current of emigration of the able boworking classes, particularly female servants, in tained per steamer to London. Over one hun of this class left Tralee last week for the Engmetropolis. The Waterford Chronicle, too, has following statement in reference to the "flig from that quarter of the Southern province:—

The Sephia, Captain Bellord, left our quay on Wedday for New York, taking with her 80 passeogers; the Mars attemer left for Liverpool this moring, has 180 passeogers on board, bound for the United States, the geld regions. Among them we noticed some of middle class farmers who once were happy, but on to the change caused in the times by the fatal blighte potato crop, combined with the capacious grasurielesting and tyranical landlords, had to adopt (the unwillingly) emigration from the land of their fathers, being the only resource left them to avoid coming inmustes of the workhouses. We have no dithat, unless some means be adopted to stem the cursof emigration that is more than decimating our poption, there will be a scarcity of hands to cut down soming harvest. We fear not contradiction in typeaking. Will not our readers be surprised to be that during the months of October, November, and cember, of 1852, no less than 3,700 and odd persons the quay of Waterford for America? And we have health and the property by giving them a nominam of money.

As the inevitable result of this continuous drain the population, the labor market is rapidly risi and in consequence of the enormous advance in prices of all the necessaries of life agriculturists a mechanics are demanding, and in many instance virules and in consequence of the enormous downed in the population, the labor market is rapidly risi and in consequence of the enorm

Our Shipping Triumphs Acknowledged.

[From the London Baily News, May 18.]

America is the country which enters into this copetition with the greatest energy and skill. The is no doubt that all branches of the American na have the benefit of an education far superior to the which can be obtained by the corresponding class Great Britain. In reference to this it may be marked that papers have been supplied by the American government to the masters of great numbers merchant vessels, containing a system of direction with respect to observations to be made during the respective voyages. Aided by these and the logs the vessels, Lieutenant Maury has been enables, obtain such a knowledge of the currents of the ocea and he trade winds as to reduce the length certain voyages by almost one-third. A dicovery of this nature has the effect of giving the Americans something very like a monpoly of a particular trade for a certain time it is not too much to assert that the logs the greater number of English merchant vesses would have been utterly useless in investigations this nature. The general education of masters English vessels is, no doubt, lamentably defective the feeling of the meeting yesterday was unan mous as to the necessity of providing by a sufficier education for the reveals of evils of this kind. English vessels is, no doubt, lamentably defective The feeling of the meeting yesterday was unan mous as to the necessity of providing by a sufficier education for the remedy of evils of this kind. O our mercantile and maritime eminence depends or position among the great powers of the world. We have up to the present time been in the possession of so many natural advantages that the race of competition has been for us comparatively easy. One by one these advantages may be counterbalanced. We are menaced in our manufactures, in our trade and in our maritime supremacy. As a means or rising superior to these dangers, none can be more efficient than a sound practical education to the mercantile and maritime classes of our community; and if the meeting yesterday is able to render such an education more practicable, it will merit the gratitude not of the city of London merely, but of the nation at large. nation at large.

Murder of an American Captain in Manila.

[From the Overland Friend of China, March 28.]

We have advices from Manila to the lith inst. A horrible tale is told by our correspondent of the murder, by natives, of Capt. Parsons, of the American ship Amity, and Mr. George Mugford, manager of the steam laid rope factory. At present this dreadful affair is shrouded in mystery; although from the energetic measures taken at the direct in stance of the Governor-General, there is but little fear but that motives for the outrage will eventually come to light. The only reasonable supposition is that it has been caused by a workman who was discharged by a young American sub-manager of the works, (absent at the time of the catastrophe,) of suspicion of stealing a horse; and that out of revenge he induced a gang of robbers to attack the premises, with their assistance consummating his bloody purpose. Only some one hundred and thirty dollars appear to have been in the house, with which the murderers escaped. The event was first knowr in Manila about eleven o'clock on the night of Sun day, the 6th, Santa Miss, where the cordage factory is situated (a place containing half a dozen mal houses only, beside the dwelling-house of Mr. Mugford, with whom Captain Parsons was staying.) being about three quarters of a mile from the cutskirts of the city.

LE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE'S SPANISH PAINTINGS THEATRICALS—FIRE—FORGERY, ETC., ETC.
T. P. Cooke, the veteran "William" of Black eyed
Sussan, has reappeared on the London boards.
Gabriel San Garrat, charged with altering a circu
lar letter of Messrs, Dunoan, Sherman & Co., from
£210 to £5,210, was further remanded for a week, to

far letter of Messis. Duncan, Sherman & Co., from £210 to £5,210, was further remanded for a week, to allow counsel to consider the case.

Louis Philippe's Spanish pictures had been disposed of at public auction in London, and generally fetched fair prices. His fine gallery contained masterpless of Murillo, Velasquez, Zurbaran, Ribera, Cano, Carreno, Coello, Ribaita, Castillo, Alb Durer, Titian, and Bayen y Subias.

The "North Shore Mill," the only cotton factory Liverpool possessed, was accidentally burned last night, 17th; loss £15,000. The mill was owned by John and Alexander Brogden.

The London Daily News of the 18th inst., contains a report of a meeting of the "Peace Society" held in that city upon the previous night. The ubiquitous Uncle Tom Professor was there, and treated John Hull to a snap of a chapter on the Maine Liquor law, &c. He came in thus:—

The Rev. C Stoyth moved the first resolution—to the effect that war was opposed to the essential spirit of Christianity, and had infleted many evils on the world.

Mr. Barchay Fox, of Falmouth, seconded the resolution.

Professor Stowe, in supporting the resolution observed.

Mr. Backlar Fex, of Falmouth, seconded the resolution.

Professor Erows, in supporting the resolution observed that, though the world had been cursed by God for man's arostzey, yet the evils of mankind arose from their own choosing. If menkind would only abstain from war, drunkeuress and slavery, by far the greater part of the fills that afflicted mankind would be put an end to for ever. (Hear, hear.) In America they had the advantage over. England in respect to temperance. England had the advantage in respect to lemperance. England had the advantage in respect to slavery, and both were coasing pretty much in the same boat in respect towar. There could be no doubt that all the argument was on the side of those who were in favor of peace, temperance and liberty. Every ore allowed that this was so as between individual and individual, and it was a blasphemy against God to maintain that the same was not true between nation and nation. (Hear, hear.) The more he looked into the New Testament, the more he found in it a spirit of paace of freedom, and of temperance; and if mankind only for